HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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640 Washkuk

640 01 b-prenasalized
[b][60]
(free)

640 02 b-prenasalized-labialized

640 03 t
[d][61]
(free)

640 04 d-prenasalized

640 05 k
[g][61]
(free)

640 06 k-labialized

640 07 g-prenasalized

640 08 g-prenasalized-labialized

640 09 t/s-hacek
[d/z-hacek][62]
(free)

640 10 d/z-hacek-prenasalized

640 11 phi
[p][63]
(free)

640 12 phi-labialized

640 Washkuk

[p-labialized][64]
(free,allo)

13 beta

14 s

15 s-hacek

16 m

17 m-labialized

18 n

19 n-palatal

20 r-flap

21 glottal stop[30]
(transitional)

22 h

51 i
[u-trema][65]
[i-voiceless][66]
(free)

640 Washkuk

52 e
[iota][67]
[iota-voiceless][66 67]
(free,allo)

53 epsilon
[ash][69]

54 i-bar
[u-dot][70]
[i-bar-voiceless][66]
(free)

55 a
[epsilon-dot][72]
[a-voiceless][66]
(free)

56 u
[u-voiceless][66]
(free)

57 o-mid
[o-open][75]
[o-mid-voiceless][66]
(free)

58 yod[01]
[l][02 77]
(free,allo)

59 w[01]

640 $a Washkuk $A Kwoma $b Melowai $d North New Guinea $e Territory of New Guinea (Sepik) $f 2,500 $g Merritt Ruhlen$g Marilyn Vihman (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

640 $a Kooyers, Orneal, Martha Kooyers, and Darlene Bee $b 1971 $c The Phonemes of Washkuk (Kwoma) $d Te Reo 14.36-41

640 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A CV(CV)...(C) $A /epsilon/ cannot occur finally. (p.41)

640 $a **STRESS** $A "Non-phonemic stress falls on the initial syllable of each word." (p.41)

640 $a **SYLLABLE** $A CV(C) $A The syllable canon requires analysis of prenasalized stops and labialized consonants as units. If analyzed as clusters the canon would be (C)C(C)V(C). $A initial C: any C $A final C: all but prenasalized stops, labialized C, /glottal stop, h/

640 01 $A "/yod/ and /w/...have some friction." (p.40)

640 02 $A Point of articulation for [l] not specified.

640 30 $A /glottal stop/ occurs before all syllable initial vowels. (p.41)

640 60 $A "A voiced bilabial stop...can occur prenasalized in all positions...[and] is in free variation with [b] initially." (p.40)

640 61 $A "[t] and [k]...freely vary with voiced [d] and [g] intervocalically." (p.40)

640 62 $A "[t/s-hacek] [is] typically voiceless but freely varies with voiced [d/z-hacek] intervocalically." (p.40)

640 63 $A "A voiceless bilabial obstruent...occurs word initially as a fricative [phi] and elsewhere as [phi] or a stop [p] in free variation." (p.39)

640 64 $A "A labialized voiceless bilabial obstruent [phi-labialized]...occurs as [p-labialized] or [phi-labialized] word medially and [phi-labialized] elsewhere." (p.40)

640 65 $A /i/ is realized as [u-trema] "preceding /w/ word medially." (p.40)

640 66 $A The vowels may be devoiced word-finally. (p.40) (Note that /epsilon/ does not occur in that position. (p.40))

640 67 $A /e/ is realized as [iota] "word finally and medially contiguous to /i/." (p.40)

640 69 $A /epsilon/ is realized as [ash] "preceding nasals and prenasalized stops." (p.40)

640 70 $A /i-bar/ is realized as [u-dot] "before /w/ word medially." (p.40)

640 72 $A "A voiced mid open vocoid [epsilon-dot]...tends to occur word medially preceding prenasalized velar and palatal consonants as an allophone of /a/." (p.41)

640 75 $A /o-mid/ is realized as [o-open] "word medially before /yod/ and non-contiguous to /i/." (p.41)

640 77 $A Some speakers substitute...a lateral contoid [l] for the front high vocoid...when it occurs contiguous to a vowel phoneme. (p.39)